DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE OF PSYCHODOPYGUS AYROZAI (BARRETTO AND COUTINHO) (DIPTERA: PHLEBOTOMINAE)

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ABSTRACT—Study of the allotype female of *Psychodopygus ayrozai* showed it belongs to *P. guyanensis*. The true female of *P. ayrozai* is identified and described mainly on the basis of collection data.

The female of *Psychodopygus ayrozai* (Barretto and Coutinho, 1940), was described by Barretto and Coutinho (1943) from a mating couple collected at Una, São Paulo State, Brazil, during May, 1941. This allotype was separated from the male and placed on a slide by itself. The slide was formerly in the School of Medicine Collection (no. 698) and was later removed to the School of Public Health (SPH) where it was kept on record as no. E-2237.

Phlebotominae pools collected by us in Sitio Sambura, Pedro de Toledo County, São Paulo State, Brazil (June 1973 to May 1974) consisted of P. ayrozai males and a number of females which did not agree with the original description and allotype of that species. Coutinho (1939) identified 5 specimens collected in Amazonas State, Brazil, as females of P. davisi (Root, 1934) and two of these specimens are preserved in the SPH collections (nos. 1681 and 1862) (Forattini, Rabello and Cotrim, 1971). These females are identical to the one collected by us in association with male P. ayrozai and they do not agree with a more recent description of the female of P. davisi (Martins, Falcao and Silva, 1973). In view of the above data we conclude that the real female of aurozai is the one described and figured by Coutinho (1939) as P. davisi. From restudy of the allotype of P. ayrozai we conclude it is very similar to P. guyanensis (Floch and Abonnene, 1941). Our conclusions are supported by two other cireumstances: 1) several collections made at different places contained males of ayrozai accompanied by the same females as collected at Sitio Sambura; and 2) at Porto Raso, Miracatu County, São Paulo State, Brazil (April 1972) 18 males of guyanensis were collected with 37 females indistinguishable from the allotype of ayrozai (E-2237). So it seems to us quite reliable to establish these female associations on the basis of the collecting data and the study of collection material.

Psychodopygus ayrozai (Barretto and Coutinho), 1940

Flebotomus davisi of Coutinho, 1939: 182–183 (misidentification, not Phlebotomus davisi Root, 1934).

Female (fig. 1): Mesonotum and scutellum infuscated, upper region of pleura contrasting with inferior portion, where pigmentation is lacking. Palpal formula 1.4.5.2.3 or (1.4).5.(2.3) with terminal segment shorter than segment III. Wing with R_2 longer than R_{2+3} and this one longer than R_{2+3+4} , wing ratio nearly 2.0; delta positive almost as long as $\frac{1}{4}$ of R_2 . Ascoids simple, exceeding a little IV segment; III antennal segment shorter than epipharynx with ratio A III/E nearly 0.5. Cibarium with 4–6 triangular, median, bent, horizontal teeth, and with many vertical teeth stout and irregularly ordered; pigmented area present, clear and triangular in shape; chitinized are absent. Spermathecae showing nitid annulations with 9–10 imbricated rings; individual ducts shorter than bodies; common duct 2.5-3.0 times longer than individual duct and body as a whole, striated proximally and smooth distally, with transition between these regions appearing a little more chitinized and straight.

Remarks: Phychodopygus ayrozai females can be distinguished from those of

guyanensis by the following morphological characters:		
	P. ayrozai	P. guyanensis
Cibarium	 4-6 horizontal teeth medianally bent. Vertical teeth irregularly ordered, with largest ones medially placed. 	 —4 triangular horizontal teeth. —Vertical teeth with largest ones placed medially but arranged in 2 longitudinal lines, and smaller ordered
Thorax	—Mesonotum and scutellum infuscated, contrasting with pleurae and coxae.	along transverse line. —Mesonotum strongly infuscated, contrasting with scutellum, pleurae and coxae.
Spermathecae—Individual duct shorter than spermatheca body. —Common duct only partially striated, limited to proximal region.		—Individual duct much longer than spermatheca body.—Common duct striated along all length.

Material examined: Brazil. SÃO PAULO STATE. Alecrim, CBA, Miracatu, April 1972, 5 ♀♀ 1 ♂. Porto Raso, CBA, Miracatu, April 1972, 1 ♀. Sítio Itamambuca, Ubatuba, June 1972, 1 ♀. Sítio Samburá, Pedro de Toledo, June 1973 to May 1974, 6 ♀♀ 5 ♂ ♂. Bairro Araçatuba, Pedro de Toledo, February to May 1974, 13 ♀♀. Sítio Ubaldo, Pedro de Toledo, April 1974, 1 ♀. AMAZONAS STATE, BRAZIL: Rio Paruary, Manacapuru, 1937, 2 ♀♀ (specimens no. 1681 and 1682 det. as *P. davisi*, SPH collections). *Colombia*: Antioquia, May 1970, 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂.

Psychodopygus guyanensis (Floch and Abonnene, 1941)

Phlebotomus ayrozai of Barretto and Coutinho, 1943: 183 (misidentification, not Phlebotomus ayrozai Barretto and Coutinho, 1941).

Material examined: Brazil. SÃO PAULO STATE. Una, May 1941, 1 ♀ (specimen no. E-2237, det. as allotype of *P. ayrozai*, SPH collections). Guaratuba, Santos, March 1972, 1 ♀. Porto Raso, CBA, Miracatu, April 1972, 37 ♀♀ 18

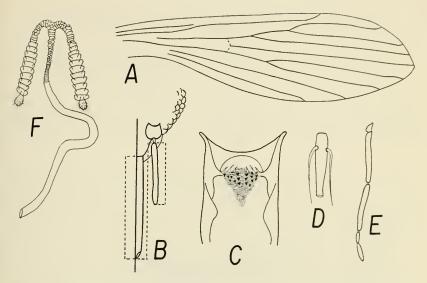


Fig. 1, Psychodopygus ayrozai. A, wing. B, epipharynx and first antennal segment. C, cibarium. D, antennal segment IV and ascoids. E, palp. F, spermathecae.

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5. Sítio Itamambuca, Ubatuba, April 1972, 1 $\,$ 9. AMAPA TERRITORY, BRAZIL: Serra do Navio, Macapa, April 1971, 1
 $\,$ 9.

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